

Budris, R.

3/5  
621.122  
.P9

Baltuju Naktu Kraste; Keliones Uzrasai  
(Notes on a Trip to the Land of the Fright Nights, by) R. Budrys. Vilnius,  
Valstybine Politines Ir Mokslines Literaturos Leidykla, 1955.

181 P. Illus., Map. Translated from the Russian: v Krayu Belykh Nochey  
(Moskva?) 1955.

GUTMAN, A.M. [Gutmanas, A.]; BUDRITE, S.D. [Budyte, S.]

Classification of  $3nj$ -coefficients. Liet ak darbai B no.4:3-9:  
'59 (EAI 9:3)

1. Institut fiziki i matematiki AN Litovskoy SSR.  
(Angular momentum (nuclear physics))

L 17992-63

EW(1)/FCC(w)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/IJP(C)

ACCESSION NR: AT3002102

38  
30  
S/2910/61/001/01-/0021/0032

AUTHORS: Vizbarayte, Ya. I.; Rudzikas, Z. B.; Budrite, S. D.; Yutsis, A. P.

TITLE: Contribution to the calculation of strength of the lines and of the selection rule for various types of vector coupling

SOURCE: AN LitSSR. Litovskiy fizicheskly sbornik. v.1, no.1-2, 1961, 21-32.

TOPIC TAGS: vector coupling, electric multipole radiation operator, multiple interaction, dipole transition, multipole transition, selection rule j-coefficient, experimental spectroscopy, astrophysics

ABSTRACT: This theoretical paper develops expressions for the matrix elements of the operator of an electric multipole for the configurations:

$l_1 N_1 l_2 N_2 - l_1 N_1 - l_2 N_2 + 1$ ,  $l_1 N_1 - l_1 N_1 - l_2$ , and  $l_1 N_1 l_2 - l_1 N_1 l_3$   
for various types of vector coupling. Consideration is also given to those instances in which different types of coupling obtain in the initial and final configuration. Selection rules for the above-mentioned cases are established. They are expressed by triangle, quadrilateral, and pentagon rules which follow from the condition of nonvanishing of the j-coefficients which appear in the expressions of

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ACCESSION NR: AT3002102

the matrix elements of the electric multipole radiation operator. The primary purpose of this paper is the study of transitions having a probability which is determined by highly complicated j-coefficients, a problem which leads to more complicated selection rules than have been investigated heretofore. Orig. art. has 34 numbered equations and formulas, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki i matematiki Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR (Institute of Physics and Mathematics, Academy of Sciences, LithSSR); Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. Kapsukasa (Vilnyus State University)

SUBMITTED: 13May61      DATE ACQ: 23Apr63      ENCL: 00  
SUB CODE: AS, MM, PH      NO REF SOV: 010      OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Budrite, S.D., Kuzmitskito, L.L. and Shugurov, V.K. SOV/51-6-2-23/39

TITLE: The Improved Analytical One-Electron Wave-Functions (Utochnennyye analiticheskiye odnoelektronnyye volnovyye funktsii)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 2, pp 245-247 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper shows how to find analytical functions which would give the same or nearly the same results as one-electron functions which are solutions in Fok's self-consistent field (Ref 1). The authors write down Fok's equations in the momentum space and solve them by successive approximations. They start with hydrogen functions. Since the hydrogen-functions (Ref 2) are very close to Fok's one-electron functions, it is sufficient to use the first approximation. The functions then obtained for various terms differ, in general, both in their parameters and their analytic form. The parameters are found from the condition of energy minimum. The authors follow this procedure to calculate wave-functions for helium-type atoms in their ground state. The results of their calculations are given in a table on p 247 where, for the sake of comparison, Morse's and Fok's functions (the latter obtained by Tsyunaytis et al., Ref 4) are also given. The table lists

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The Improved Analytical One-Electron Wave-Functions

SOV/51-6-2-23/39

all these wave-functions for He, Li<sup>+</sup>, Be<sup>++</sup> and B<sup>+++</sup> all of which are in the  $1s^2$  configuration. Acknowledgments are made to Prof. A.P. Yutsis for his advice. There are 1 table and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet, 1 German, 1 English and 1 mixed (German and English).

SUBMITTED: July 7, 1958

Card 2/2

9(6)

AUTHOR:

Budarun, G.D.

SOV/115-59-2-2/38

TITLE:

Session of the International Committee for Weights and Measures - 1958 (Sessiya mezhdunarodnogo komiteta mer i vesov 1958 goda)

PERIODICAL:

Izmeritel'naya Tekhnika, 1959,  
(USSR)

Nr 2, pp 4-6

ABSTRACT:

The session took place in Sevres during the period September 29 - October 4, 1958 and was attended by 15 of the 18 member-nations. The main object of the session was to prepare the groundwork for organizing the 11th General Assembly in 1960. Important points on the agenda included: review of international agreements in the field of measurements, redefining of the meter via light wave lengths, problems connected with the international temperature scale. The Committee's secretary, Professor Kassini (Italy) reported on organizational difficulties. The Director of the International Office of Weights and Measures, as well as his colleagues

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SOV/115-59 -2-2/38  
Session of the International Committee for Weights and Measures -  
1958

reported on the work of the Office during the past two years. The Office's laboratories compared the meter and kilogram gauges of a number of countries including the USSR. The electric laboratory carried out the regular international gauge comparison for eight countries: England, Eastern Germany, Western Germany, USA, USSR, Canada, France and Japan. Tables are given with the main results. The short-term program suggested by the Chairman of the Consultative Committee for Metric Measure, is published here, as well as the activities of the other countries. These include: determining the unit of second; international temperature scale; electrical units; light wave gauge; creating new radioactive gauges. The paper carries the results of these activities. Professor Astin (USA) was elected Chairman of the new Consultative Committee. Finally, the paper reports on the work of the Examining Committee

Card 2/3

Session of the International Committee for Weights and Measures -  
1958

SOV/115-59 -2-2/38

for the International Metric Agreement. There are 2  
tables.

Card 3/3

BUDRYK, W. (Deceased)

See ILC

*BUDRYN, J.*

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their  
Application, Part 4. - Cellulose and Its  
Derivatives, Paper.

H-33

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 49035

Author : Juliusz Budryn

Inst :

Title : Paper Sheet Density Measurement with  $\beta$ -Rays.

Orig Pub : Przegl. papiern., 1957, 13, No 9, 286, 35, 36.

Abstract : The action principles, construction and merits of instruments for continuous control of the paper sheet density (thickness) with  $\beta$ -rays during the paper production process are described.

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BUDRYN, J.

Measuring basic weight by means of a beta gauge.

P. 286 (PRZEGLAD PAPIERNICZY) (Lodz, Poland) Vol. 13, no. 9, Sept. 1958

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5. 1958

DOLECEK, R.; ENDRYAS, L.; BUDSKY, J.

Contribution to an explanation of the mechanism of action of  
anabolic steroids. *Gas. lek. cesk.* 103 no.30:857-858 27 JI'64

1. Interni oddeleni KNsp Ostrava 3 (vedouci: MUDr. J. Veleminsky,  
CSc.) a Ustredni laboratorie KNsP Ostrava 3 (vedouci: MUDr. B. Hejda).

BUDSLAWSKI, J.; FLANZY, J.

Application of ultraviolet spectrophotometry to studies of the autoxidation of fat. Bul Ac Pol biol 10 no.7:233-238 '62.

1. Katedra Chemii Mleka i Przetworow Mleczarskich, Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza, Olsztyn and Service de Biochimie et de Nutrition, Centre National de Recherches Zootechniques, Jouy-en-Josas(S.et O.), France. Presented by E.Pijanowski.

4

BUDTOLAEV, N. M.

Stroitel' stvo Igarskogo porta. [Construction of the Igarka port]. (Vodnyi transport, 1937, no. 1. p. 36-38; map).      DLC: HE561.R8

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communication, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

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BUDTOLAYEV, N. M., Engineer

"Application of Rock Filling for Lightening the Constructions of Harbor Quays." Sub 21 Apr 47, Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst imeni V. V. Kuybyshev

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow in 1947

SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr 55

BUDTOLAYEV, N.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOZHEV, V.I., inzhener.

Studying navigation in the Lena River basin. Rech.transp.14 no.12:  
11-13 Je '55. (MIRA 9:9)

(Lena River--Inland navigation)

BUDTOLAYEV, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; YAROVA, L.V., red.; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A.,  
tekhn.red.

[Vsevolod Evgen'evich Timonov, an outstanding Russian hydraulic  
engineer] Vsevolod Evgen'evich Timonov - vydaiushchiisia  
delatel' otechestvennoi gidrotekhniki. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi  
transport," 1959. 63 p. (MIRA 12:6)  
(Timonov, Vsevolod Evgen'evich, 1862-1936)

BUDTOLAYEV, N.M.

Possibility of a change of the climate in the region of the Tatar  
Strait. Meteor. i gidrol. no.2:49-52 F '61. (MIRA 14:1)  
(Tatar Strait Region—Climate)  
(Ocean currents)

BUDTOLAYEV, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk (Moskva)

Barrier in the way of cold; change in climate in the area of  
Nevel'skoy Strait. Priroda 50 no.6:77-81 Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Nevel'skoy Strait--Dams)

BUDTOLAYEV, N.M.; NOVIKOV, V.P.; SAUSHKIN, Yu.G.

Economic development of the eastern and western parts of the  
Soviet Union. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 18 no.4:3-13  
Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:2)

BUDTIV, K.

Contribution to the problem of mass I. Tr. from the Russian. (To be contd.)  
p. 348, (MAGYAR KEMIAI FOLYOIRAT), Vol. 60, No. 11, Nov. 1954. (Budapest,  
Hungary)

EG: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EMEA) 10, Vol. 4, No. 5,  
May 1955, Uncl.

BUDTOV, N.

Contribution to the problem of mass. II. Tr. from the Russian. p. 382. (Magyar  
Kemial Folyoirat, Budapest, Vol. 60, no. 12, Dec. 1954)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl

BIRSHTEYN, T.M.; BUDTOV, V.P.; FRISMAN, E.V.; YANOVSKAYA, N.K.

Effect of the polymer composition on the optical anisotropy  
of its molecules. Vysokom.soed. 4 no.3:455-462 Mr '62.  
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Fizicheskiy institut Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo  
universiteta i Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.  
(Macromolecular compounds--Optical properties)

FRISMAN, E.V.; YANOVSKAYA, N.K.; BUDTOV, V.P.

Effect of shape in the system polymethylmethacrylate - ethyl acetate. Vysokom.soed. 4 no.4:560-565 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Fizicheskiy institut, Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

(Methacrylic acid)

(Ethyl acetate)

BR

ACCESSION NR: AP4024459

S/0054/64/000/001/0060/0068

AUTHOR: Budtov, V. P.

TITLE: Dependence of orientation angle on shear rate in dynamic double refraction

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya fiziki i khimii, no. 1, 1964, 60-68

TOPIC TAGS: orientation angle, double refraction, fractionated molecule, macromolecule, hydrodynamic anisotropy, shear rate

ABSTRACT: The orientation angle of polymethylmetaacryl (PMMA) solutions in tetra-bromethane for six fractionated and unfractionated specimens has been studied in a velocity gradient range (shear rate) 4 to 2000 sec<sup>-1</sup>. The viscosity of the solvent  $\eta_0$  varied from 6 to 15.6 cp. In the region of small velocity gradients it is shown that  $\tan 2\phi/g$  is a function of  $g^2$ , where  $\phi = \pi/4 - \chi$  ( $\chi$  - angle between macromolecule orientation direction and flow velocity) and  $g$  - shear rate. A general parameter  $g\tau$  ( $\tau$  - initial slope of extinction angle) is found to correlate the experimental data successfully. For  $g\tau \ll 1$  this relationship is given by

$\frac{\tan 2\phi}{g} = 1 - Ag^2 + \dots$  It is seen that  $\tan 2\phi$  is proportional to  $g\tau$  for  $g\tau \ll 1$ ,

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ACCESSION NR: AP4024459

and for  $\zeta \tau > 15$  the coefficient of proportionality changes from 1 to 0.2. For  $\eta_0 > 5 \times 10^{-2}$  poise,  $A = 0.23 \pm 0.07$  for all 6 fractions studied. The influence of the hydrodynamic anisotropy interaction is taken into account, leading to

$\eta_{sp} = g \left[ 1 - \frac{3}{8} g^2 \zeta^2 + \dots \right]$  with the corresponding viscosity

$[\eta]_q = [\eta]_{q=0} \left( 1 - \frac{7}{8} g^2 \zeta^2 + \dots \right)$ . The magnitude of double refraction then becomes

$\left( \frac{\Delta n}{c} \right)_{c \rightarrow 0} = k g^2 \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{2} g^2 \left( 1 - \frac{7}{4} \zeta \right) + \dots \right]$ , where  $g' = g \left( 1 + \frac{5}{2} \zeta \right)$  and  $k$  is a constant. A

good agreement is observed between the theory (taking into account the hydrodynamic anisotropy) and the experimental data. Orig. art. has: 15 formulas and 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 24Apr63

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 016

Cord 2/2

s/0054/64/000/001/0152/0155

ACCESSION NR: AP4024463

AUTHOR: Budtov, V. P.

TITLE: Solution concentration dependence of double refraction orientation angle in flow

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya fiziki i khimii, no. 1, 1964, 152-155

TOPIC TAGS: concentration dependence, extinction angle, polymer solution, characteristic relaxation, dynamo-optical effect, internal kinematic viscosity, macromolecule

ABSTRACT: An analytic study has been made of concentration dependence of the extinction angle in polymer solutions for 6 fractions of PMMA in solvents of high ( $3 \leq \eta_0 \leq 15.6$  sp, tetrabromoethane) and low ( $\eta_0 < 1$  sp, acetone, butylacetate, ethylacetate, methyl-ethyl ketone) viscosities. Some methods of extrapolation of

$$\left[ \frac{\lg 2\alpha}{\xi} \right]_{\xi \rightarrow 0} = \tau = AM \frac{\eta_{sp}}{c} \eta_0 = [\eta] (1 + k_c [\eta] + \dots)$$

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ACCESSION NR: AP4021463

(g- velocity gradient, M- molecular weight,  $\eta_0$  - viscosity, and  $[\tau]$  characteristic relaxation time) have been offered for C, polymer concentration in solution (tending towards zero) in the high viscosity solvents. It is shown that the study of the dependence

$$\left(\frac{[\tau]g}{g}\right)_{g \rightarrow 0} = f\left(\frac{\eta_{sp}}{c}\right)$$

with  $\tau$  as a function of  $\eta_{sp}/c$  makes it possible to draw conclusions concerning the nature of dynamo-optical effects and internal kinematic viscosity of macromolecules. "The author is grateful to Professor V. N. Tsvetkov for his advice and help in the work." Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 24Apr63

SUB CODE: CH

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

NO REF SOV: 006

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

TSVETKOV, V.N.; BUDTCV, V.P.

Form birefringence of chain macromolecules in solutions at high shearing stresses. Vysokom. soed. 6 no.7:1203-1208 J1 '64  
(MIRA 18:2)

Intrinsic orientation angles of birefringence of polymethylmethacrylate solutions. Ibid. 1209-1212

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Zhdanova.

BUDTOV, V.P.

Dependence of the orientation angle in dynamic birefringence on the velocity gradient, allowing for the anisotropy of hydrodynamic interaction. Vest. LGU 19 no.4:60-68 '64.

Dependence of the orientation angle of birefringence in a flow on the concentration of the solution. 152-155 (MIRA 17:3)

ГОТЛИБ, И.Я.; БУДНОВ, В.П.

Theory of double refraction in solutions of polymer chains  
possessing kinetic flexibility. Vest. LGU 19 no.16: 8-99  
'64. (MIR 17:11)

BOFILOV, V.F.; GOTLIB, Yu.Ya.

Molecular weight dependence of the kinetic rigidity (internal viscosity) of a multisegment polymer chain. *Vysokomol. soed.* 7 no.3:478-484, Mar '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Fizicheskiy institut Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta i Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

BUDTUYEV, R.

Before field practice. Prof.-tekh. pbr. 19 no.12:20-21  
D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Pomoshchnik direktora po kul'turno-vospitatel'noy  
rabote zheleznodorozhnogo uchilishcha No.1, Severo-Osetinskaya  
ASSR.

(Student activities)

BUDU, Tiberiu, ing.; CIUBOTARIU, Ion, ing.

Overfeeding the D-103 diesel engine. Constr mas 16 no. 1:  
15-18 Ja '64.

1. "Tractorul" Plant, Brasov.

DZUGUTOV, M.Ya.; VINOGRADOV, Yu.V.; Primali uchastiye: LIZUNOVA, T.L.;  
BUDUCHKINA, Ye.P.

Use of large R18 steel ingots and the technology of their  
forging. Kuz.-shtam. proizvod. 4 no.3:11-14 Mr '62.

(MIRA 15:3)

(Steel ingots) (Forging)

BUDUESCU, M., ing. tehnolog; ABRAMOVICI, J., ing. tehnolog; HAIM, E., ing. tehnolog; STREIT, E., ing. mecanic; IONESCU, I., arh.

Complex planning and designing helping a systematic introduction of new technics in the rubber industry. Industria usoara 3 no.10:416-420 0 '56.

BUDULAT'YEV, A., student

Color kinescope will be cheaper. *Tekh.mol.* 28 no.7:15 '60.  
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Moskovskiy elektrovakuumnyy tekhnikum.  
(Color television--Picture tubes)

BUDINECI, I.

The influence of superior nerve centers on the hypophysis-uterus-ovaries relationship; the effect of Benzedrine on the biological reaction of pregnancy in insularic rats.

p. 161 (Academia Republicii Populare Romane. Institutul de Endocrinologie Normala si Patologica. Studii Si Cercetari De Fiziologie. Vol. 1, no. 1/2, Jan./June 1955. Bucuresti, Romania)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (MIEA) IC. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958

GARRIBESCU, Elena; BUDULICI, I.

The influence exerted by the higher nervous centers in hypophyseal-uterovarian relationships; the action of benzedrine upon the biological pregnancy test in impubescent female rats. Rumanian M. Rev. 2 no.2:18-19 Apr-June 58.

(AMPHETAMINE, eff.

on pregn. test in impuberal rats, response of hypophyseal-uterovarian system to higher nerv. funct.)

(PREGNANCY TESTS,

eff. of amphetamine on impuberal rats, response of hypophyseal-uterovarian system to higher nerv. funct.)

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiol

higher nervous funct. in hypophyseal-uterovarian response to eff. of amphetamine on pregn. tests in impuberal rats)

(HYPOTHALAMUS, physiol.

same)

(UTERUS, physiol.

same)

(OVARIES, physiol.

same)

НИКИ, А. Е.

Organizatsiia geografičeskoi ploščadki [Organization of an outdoor area for the study of geography] Moskva, Učebdatiz, 1952. 68 p. (Opit' peredovogo učitel'stia)

SO: Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, Vol. 7, No. 4, July 1954.

BUDON, A.S.

Orientation on the training school grounds for geographical study. Geog.  
v shkole 3:46-50 My-Je '53. (MLBA 6:6)  
(Orientation) (Dialing)

*BUDUN, A. S.*

BUDUN, A.S. (g.Ordzhonikidze)

Work in composing contour pams in the 6th-9th classes. Geog. v  
shkole no.4:60-61 J1-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)  
(Outline maps--Study and teaching)

BUDUN, A.S.

Barometric leveling. Geog.v shkole 19 no.5:55-57 S-0 '56.  
(Leveling) (MLBA 9:11)

BUDUN, A.S.

Measuring atmospheric precipitation. Geog. v shkole 20 no.3:43-44  
My-Je '57. (MIRA 10r6)  
(Precipitation (Meteorology)--Measurement)

BUDUN, A.S.

Geographical location of the school. Geog. v shkole 22 no.2:  
43-48 Mr-Apr '59. (MIRA 12:6)  
(Geography--Study and teaching)

BUDUN, A.S. (Ordzhonikidze)

Description of relief according to topographic maps. Geog. v  
shkole 26 no.4:49-50 JI-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:1)

BUDUNOV, V.P.

Optimum performance of an inertialess resistor in a frequency modulator.  
Vop. pered. inform. 3:85-88 '64. (MIRA 18x1)

Analysis of a detector with a wide dynamic range. bid.:89-93

BUDUNOVA, A. A.; SHAMSHINA, M. F.; GAVRILOVA, G. P.; DAVIDSON, S. B.

"The Organization of the Treatment of Children with Chronic Dysentery,"  
Avtoreferaty Dokladov 19-y Nauchnoy Sessii Saratovskogo Gosudarstvennogo Meditsin-  
skogo Instituta, Saratov, 1952, pp 237, 238.

BUDUNOVA, V.A. (Saratov); SHOLPO, G.P. (Saratov); KURENEVA, V.I. (Saratov);  
MARKELOVA, Ye.F. (Saratov)

Treatment of chronic dysentery in specialized institutions for  
infants. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 4 no.2:62-63 Mr-Apr '59.

(DYSENTERY) (CHILDREN--HOSPITALS) (MIRA 12:5)

OVCHINNIKOVA, Ye.N.; Balash, S.S.

Kinetics of the evaporation of gelatinous spherical objects in an air flow. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 7 no.9:34-37 S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Gidrometeorologicheskij institut, Odessa.

BUDUR, V., polkovnik

Anti-aircraft defense of an American division. Voen. vest. 43 no.12:  
112-115 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

BUDUROV, C.

BUDUROV, C. Polarographic research on tautomeric forms of benzaldoxime.  
p. 361. Vol. 3, 1955 IZVESTIJA. Sofia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4--April 1957

**BULG :**

Quantitative spectroscopic analysis of colored melts by means of standard solutions. P. Simova, N. Vasileva, Tsv. Bonechev, and St. Buduroff. *Izv. Bulg. Akad. Nauk, Otdel. Fiz.-Mat. i Tekh. Nauki, S. P. Fiz. S.*, 19-22 (1952) (Pub. 1954) (German summary).—From spectroscopic data of metal salts adsorbed on charcoal, charts were prepd. relating line intensities with concn. The following pairs of metals were studied at the given wave lengths: Pb 2833 in Zn 2771; Zn 3302.5 in Ca 3307; Pb 2833 in Cu 2824; and Sn 2840 in Cu 2824 Å. When inorg. salts were used line intensities were independent of the length charcoal was soaked in the soln. When the b.ps. of the metals in a mixt. differ widely, a fractionation occurred; in such cases the spectrum was taken immediately after the arc was started. G. Meguerian

BUDUROV, St.

**BULG :**

The polarographic behavior of the geometric syn and anti oxime isomers. I. N. Tufukoff and St. Buduroff. *Compt. rend. acad. bulgare sci.* 6, No. 3, 6-24 (1954) Pub. 1954 (in German).—A polarographic study of the syn and anti forms of benzaldoxime with 0.1M (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>NI as the indifferent electrolyte indicates the possibility of sepg. these 2 isomers. The polarogram for the syn form possesses two steps; for the anti form, one step. The half-wave potential of the first step of the syn form occurs at 1.84 v.; the second step possesses a half-wave value of 2.22 v. The step corresponding to the reduction of the anti isomer is identical with the first step of the syn isomer. The relation between concn. and step height is linear for both isomers. By using the above principles, it is possible to devise a polarographic method for the detn. of a mixt. of the 2 isomers. The first wave of the syn form is thought to be kinetic in nature; the 2nd wave of the syn form as well as the waves of the anti originate by diffusion. It is suggested that the 2 waves of the syn form are related to the 2 tautomeric forms of this isomer.

G. Dragt

BUDUROV, ST.

\*Quantitative Spectral Analysis of Non-Ferrous Metals by the Method of Standard Solutions. P. Simova, N. Vasilova, Tsv. Bonchev, and St. Budurov (*Izvest. Bulg. Akad. Nauk*, 1952, [Fig.], 3, 13-14 (1952); 1954).—[In Bulgarian]. The adaptation of Sirokina's (cf. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.*, 1950, [Fig.], 14, 537; *M.A.*, 20, 590) method to soln. of non-ferrous alloys is described. The method consists of striking an elect. arc between two C electrodes, one of which has previously been immersed for a standard time in a soln. of the alloy under examination, and determining the ratio of intensities of the characteristic lines of different metals. The influence of the exposure and immersion times, and of the concentration of metals in soln. was studied, and the calibration curves for the systems Pb-Zn, Zn-Cu, Pb-Cu, and Sn-Cu were determined.—S. K. L.

5/24/55  
BT

BUDUROV, St.

On the steam pressure and the rate of evaporation of crystals from phenanthrene, fluorine, anthracene, and urotropine. Izv Inst khim BAN 7:281-301 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Sofiiski universitet katedra po fizikokhimiia.

(Steam) (Evaporation) (Phenanthrene) (Fluorine)  
(Anthracene) (Hexamethylenetetramine)

BUDUROV, St.

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- 1/2 -

Notes, Doklady Pol. univ. (Mosc.), 1961, No. 7, 2961

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4. "Determination of the Concentration of Barium Sulphate", D. P. BUDUROV and L. P. POKHODKO, Journal of Atomic Energy (USSR, Ser. B, Physics), No. 10, 1961, pp. 100-102.
5. "Differentiation Between the Number of Acids in the Process of Oxidation and the Rate of Oxidation in the Case of Ethyl and Ethyl", G. A. IVANOV, pp. 683-685.
6. "Quantitative Method of Estimating the Concentration of the Quinone Phosphorylase Fractionation", D. P. BUDUROV, pp. 683-685.
7. "The Kinetics of Barium Sulphate Oxidation in Solutions", S. M. KUDACHIKOV and V. P. KUDACHIKOVA, pp. 695-696.
8. "Electro-Oxidation of Iron", D. P. BUDUROV and L. P. POKHODKO, pp. 695-696.
9. "Features of the Materials Designed to Produce Ferrites with Rectangular Hysteresis Loops", P. D. BUDUROV and L. P. POKHODKO, pp. 695-696.

BUDUROW, St. [Budurov, St.]; KAISCHEW, R. [Kaishev, R.]

On electrocrystallization of lead. Doklady BAN 14 no.7:699-702 '61.

1. Institut für physikalische Chemie an der Bulgarischen Akademie  
der Wissenschaften.

(Crystallization) (Lead)

BUDUROV, ST.

- 1. [Illegible]
- 2. [Illegible]
- 3. [Illegible]
- 4. [Illegible]
- 5. [Illegible]
- 6. [Illegible]
- 7. [Illegible]
- 8. [Illegible]
- 9. [Illegible]
- 10. [Illegible]
- 11. [Illegible]
- 12. [Illegible]
- 13. [Illegible]

BUDUROV, St.; STOJCEV, N. [Stoichev, N.]

Electrocrystallization of zinc. Doklady BAN 16 no.5:529-532 '63.

BUDUROV, St.; RUSEVA, E.; STOJCEV, N. [Stoichev, N.]

Electrocrystallization of tin. Doklady BAN 16 no.6:653-656 '63.

1. Forgelegt von Akademiemitglied R. Kaischew [Kaishev, R.].

BUDUROV, St.; STOJCEV, N. [Stoichev, N.]

Equiponderant form of cadmium and zinc. Doklady BAN 16  
no. 4: 397-400 '63.

1. Vorgelegt von Akademiemitglied R. Kaischew [Kaishev, R.].

BUDUROV, St.; FLOROV, v.

Twelfth Mathematical Olympic Games. Mat i fiz Bulg  
7 no. 1: 55-58 Ja-F '64.

BUDUROV, St.

Fifth International Olympiad on Mathematics. Mat i fiz  
Bulg 7 no. 2: 41-45 '64.

1. Senior Inspector, Ministry of National Education.

ACCESSION NR: AP4039398

S/0070/64/009/003/0388/0395

AUTHORS: Chernov, A. A.; Budurov, S. Y.

TITLE: Growth forms of macroscopic stages. Development of faces at the ends of crystal stages

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 9, no. 3, 1964, 388-395

TOPIC TAGS: crystal growth, diffusion coefficient, crystallization kinetics

ABSTRACT: This report is a continuation of previous work by the authors. In examining the crystal form on the ends of growing crystal stages, the authors found the form to be affected both by anisotropy of the kinetic coefficient of crystallization and by variations in diffusion in the parent solution. When a stage of growth on the crystal is low (short distance above the surface on which it is growing), the end is generally terminated by a single face. As the stage enlarges (height increases), another face generally develops above the first. This new face is found to develop in jumps, generally, and the process is controlled by the size of the kinetically stable "seed" for the new face and by the dimensions of the end faces at various heights of the macrostage. The authors derive expressions to define the concentration distribution about the ends of the

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growing crystal stages and to establish quantitative criteria for determining the existence of any particular form. Integrations were made on a computer. In considering a crystal plate to grow only from the end, it may be stated that if the plane parallel to the plate and passing through the middle of the plate is the symmetry plane of the crystal, the diffusion field around the end of the plate has a symmetrical distribution like the longitudinal field of the macrostage, the height being half the thickness of the crystal. The profile of the end of the plate is a reflection of the profile of the macrostage through the indicated plane. "The numerical integration was performed at the Vy\*chislitel'ny\*y tsentr ob"yedinennogo instituta yaderny\*kh issledovaniy (Computing Center of the United Institute of Nuclear Investigations), thanks to the kindness of N. N. Govorun, to whom the authors express their sincere thanks." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 11 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography AN SSSR); Sofiyakiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Sofia State University)

SUBMITTED: 25Sep63

SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 002

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

VRANSKI, V.K.; BUDUROVA, L.B.; IVANOV, Iv. Em.

A normal erythrogram. Suvr. med. 16 no.12:743-747 '65.

1. Tsentralna biofizichna laboratoriya, Vissh meditsinski institut (rukovoditel - dotsent V.K. Vranski), Sofia.

BUDURYAN, G.V.

Effect of the chilling of seeds before planting on the  
physiological and biochemical processes of the melon of the  
species *Melo zard*. *Vop.fiziol.i biokhim.kul't.rast.* no.1:52-70  
'62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Plants, Effect of temperature on)  
(Melons) (Seeds)

BUDURYAN, N.N.; BELYAYEV, N.V.; KANDINA, G.V.

Some characteristics of metabolism in tomato seeds during the  
chilling period before planting. Vop.fiziol.i biokhim.kul't.  
rast. no.1:3-11 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Seeds) (Tomatoes)  
(Plants, Effect of temperature on)

BUDURYAN, N.N.; KANDINA, G.V.

Biochemical changes in the caryopsis of corn during chilling.  
Vop.fiziol.i biokhim.kul't.rast. no.1:33-44 '62. (MIRA 16:1)  
(Plants,Effect of temperature on)  
(Corn (Maize))

BUDURYAN, N.N.

Characteristics of physiological and biochemical processes in seeds of the melon of the species *Melo zard* during a treatment with variable temperatures before planting. Vop.fiziol.i biokhim. kul't.rast. no.1:45-51 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Melons)

(Plants, Effect of temperature on)

(Seeds)

BUDVARI, R. 1948

"Results so Far Achieved by Blood Group Determinations Ordered by Law Court."

Orvosok Lapja, Budapest, 1948 4/5(725-726)  
Abst: Exc. Med. IV, Vol. 11, No. 4, p. 434

FULVAPI, R. 1948

(Országos Mentőszolgálat és a budapesti Paz. Pet?Tud. Trovenyszkzei Orvostani  
Intezetnek Közleménye)

"On Blood Alcohol Determinations Following Road Accidents."

Nepegesz., Budapest, 1948 4/24(366-370)  
Abst: Exc. Med. V. Vol. No. 5, p. 404

BUDVARI, R.  
~~(6210)~~

Alkohol kimutatasa a :ilegett levegobol az. u. n. Harger-eljaras seitsegeval  
Determination of alcohol in expired air with Harger's method.  
Orvosi Hetilap, Prague 1949, 90/9 (274-277) Illus. I

The availability of Harger's potassium permanganate test is discussed and a special bag, for use in police and industrial health stations is described. The great advantage of the test lies in its practical use in cases of street and industrial accidents.

Balint - Budapest

So: Excerpta Medica, Vol. II, No. 12, Sec. II, December 1949

BUDVARI, R.

Reproductive capacity in the male and its examination. Orv. hetil.  
93 no. 7:211-216 17 Feb 1952. (CINL 23:3)

1. Doctor. 2. Institute of Forensic Medicine (Director -- Prof. Dr. Gyula Incze), Budapest Medical University.

BUDVARI, Robert, dr.

New blood groups. Orv. hetil. 96 no.23:617-622 5 June 55.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Igazságügyi Orvostani  
Egyetem Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézetének (igazgató: Incze Gyula  
dr. egyetemi tanszék) közleménye.

(BLOOD GROUPS,  
new group)

BUDVARI, R.

The complications of transfusion and their relation to pathology and forensic medicine. Orv. hetil. 94 no.21:561-566 24 May 1953. (GIML 25:1)

1. Doctors. 2. Institute of Forensic Medicine (Director -- Prof. Dr. Gyula Incze), Budapest Medical University.

BUDVARI, R.

Usefulness of blood group tests for determination of questionable paternity. Orv. hetil. 94 no.44:1216-1221 1 Nov 1953. (CJML 25:5)

1. Doctor. 2. Institute of Forensic Medicine (Director -- Prof. Dr. Gyula Incze), Budapest Medical University.

BUDVARI, Robert, dr.

On principal problems of the so-called artificial insemination;  
Orv.hetil. 101 no.9:289-295 F '60.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Igazságügyi Orvostani  
Intézet.

(INSEMINATION ARTIFICIAL)

BUDVARI, Robert, dr.

Haptoglobin groups. (Inherited characteristics of the blood serum).  
Orv. hetil. 103 no.24:1112-1116 17 Je '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézet.

(SERUM GLOBULIN)

HUNGARY

VEGH, Antal, FUDVARI, Robert, Mrs, SZASE, Gyorgy, BRANTNER, Antal, GRACZA, Peter, Mrs; Medical University (Orvostudományi Egyetem), Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry (Gyógyszertészeti Kémiai Intézet), Budapest.

"Data on Identity Tests of Powder Mixtures. II. Demonstration of Atropine."

Budapest, Acta Pharmaceutica Hungarica, Vol 33, No 2, Apr 63, pp 62-72.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The literature of the reactions of atropine (tropene derivative alkaloids) was reviewed critically from the point of view of the demonstration of atropine in powder mixtures. It has been found that none of the reactions are suitable for the direct demonstration of the substance. A simple procedure for the preliminary separation of atropine has been described and it was suggested that the Vitali or ferric hydroxamate reactions be used for identifying atropine. From powder mixtures which also contain papaverine and amideazophen, atropine is separated and identified by thin-layer chromatography. As model mixtures those atropine containing mixtures listed in Formulae Normales IV were used. Of 23 references, 4 are Eastern European, the rest is Western.

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HUNGARY

POTONDI, Andras, Dr, BUDVARI, Robert, Dr, GABOR, Istvan, Dr; Medical University of Budapest, Forensic Medical Institute (Budapest Orvostudományi Egyetem, Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézet).

"Data on the Fatal Complications of Tracheotomy."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 26, 30 June 63, pages 1217-1219.

Abstract: The authors discuss the hemorrhages which accompany tracheotomies in 0.6-4.5 per cent of the cases. It can arise days and even months after the surgery. Venous hemorrhages are seen more frequently, while the less frequent arterial hemorrhages are almost always fatal. Source of the hemorrhage is mostly the arteria anonyma, rarely the a. carotis communis or others. Perforation can be caused by canule decubitus, inflammation, or injuries caused by the sharp and blunt instruments used during surgery. The authors discuss the cases observed by them. 9 Western, 6 Hungarian references.

1/1

BUPVARI, Robert, dr., egyetemi tanár

Blood grouping in the determination of parentage. Elet tud 19  
no. 34:1602 21 Ag '64.

1. Institute of Medical Jurisprudence, Pecs.

BUDVARI, Robert, dr.; HORVATH, Dezso, dr.

The hazards of modern anesthesiology. Orv. hetil. 105 no.4:  
1873-1877 4 0'64

1. Pecs Orvostudományi Egyetem, Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézet  
(igazgató: Budvari, Robert, dr.) és Gyógyszertár (vezető:  
Horvath, Dezso, dr.)

BUDVARI, Robert. dr.

Significance of the hereditary group properties of serum proteins.  
Orv. hetil. 106 no.37:1729-1733 12 S'65.

1. Pecsí Orvostudományi Egyetem, Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézet.

GUTH, Peter, dr.; HUDVARI, Robert, dr.

Agar gel diffusion and immune precipitation tests in the identification of blood stain in forensic medicine. Orv. hetil. 106 no.44: 2089-2090 31 0 ' 65.

1. Pecsé Orvostudományi Egyetem, Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézet (igazgató: Rudvari, Robert, dr.).

BUDVITENE, V.P., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Variety testing  
and certain studies based on the cultivation of beans in  
Lithuanian  
the ~~Lithuanian~~ SSR." Kaunas, 1958, 21 pp (Min of Agr USSR.  
Lithuanian Agr Acad) 130 copies (KL, 2-58, 1000)

- 94 -

BUDVITENE, V.P., [Budvitiene, V.] kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Conditionin forage beans for seeding. Zemledelie 24 no.2:45-47  
F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Litovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya.  
(Beans) (Germination)

BUDVITENE, V. [Budvitiene, V.], kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Broad bean, a promising forage plant in the Lithuanian S.S.R.  
Zemledelie 6 no.11:48-51 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Litovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya.  
(Lithuania--Broad bean)

BUDVITIS, A. I., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Four problems in the cultivation of corn in the Lithuanian SSR." Kaunas, 1960. 23 pp; (State Committee of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education of the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR, Lithuanian Agricultural Academy); 170 copies; free; (KL, 19-60, 136)

GAVRUTSKIY, A.B., inzh.; BUDYACHENKO, V.M., inzh.

Introduce short-delay electric blasting in deepening mine shafts.  
Bezop.truda v prom. 4 no.4:7-10 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Krivorozhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornorudnyy institut.  
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Blasting)

BUDYACHEVSKIY, A.T.; VFKSLERCHIK, R.A.; MOPEVA, A.G.; NAVROPSKIY, D.S.;  
NOVINSKAYA, I.N.

Emergency aid in acute coronary insufficiency. Kardiologiya  
5 no.1:87-88 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Tsentral'naya stantsiya skoroy meditsinsky (glavnyy vrach  
N.K. Gavrilova; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. S.V. Shestakov),  
g. Kuybyshev.

BUDYAK, N. F.

24-12-21/24

AUTHOR: Budyak, N. F. (Moscow).

TITLE: Investigation of tars obtained during thermal processing of peat by means of a set-up of ENIN Ac.Sc. USSR. (Issledovaniye degtey, poluchennykh pri termicheskoy pererabotke torfa na ustanovke ENIN AN SSSR).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1957, No.12, pp. 89-92 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The here described work is devoted to investigating two specimens of peat tar obtained from an experimental set-up designed by ENIN. Specimen No.1 was obtained by means of high speed thermal decomposition of peat at a temperature of 540-560°C, whereby the tar yield was 8% of the weight of the dried peat. Specimen No.2 was obtained under equal conditions followed with high speed pyrolysis of the steam-gas mixture with a solid heat carrier, heated to 650-700°C, in which case the tar yield was 4% of the weight of the dried peat. The results of analysis of the investigated tars are compared with the data relating to the composition of two producer gas tars in Table 1, p.90. In Table 2 the fractional composition of the tars of Nos. 1 and 2 specimens are compared. Table 3 contains data on the change of the composition of the

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24-12-21/24

Investigation of tars obtained during thermal processing of peat by means of a set-up of ENIN Ac.Sc. USSR.

distillate of the peat tar as a result of pyrolysis. Table 4 gives data on the phenol content in various tars. The tars obtained in high speed thermal peat processing at the experimental ENIN set-up is distinguished from those obtained in equipment for making producer gas both as regards the content in light fractions as well as in the content of asphaltenes, phenols and neutral oils. Use of high speed pyrolysis of a steam-gas mixture obtained from the process of semi-coking of peat reduces the tar yield to half but increases the yield of gas benzene, increases the thermal stability of the tar and reduces the content of non-stable, unsaturated and neutral oxygen compounds which make the purification of the commercial products difficult. In pyrolysis the entire product is highly aromatised, the naphthalene content increases greatly and so does the yield of low boiling point phenols. From the multicomponent mixture of non-stable compounds of various classes, the tar becomes transformed into a low component mixture with a considerably higher content of the industrially most useful chemicals. The content of the

Card 2/3 light, most useful, phenols in the tar produced by

Investigation of tars obtained during thermal processing of peat  
by means of a set-up of ENIN Ac.Sc. USSR. 24-12-21/24

pyrolysis is much higher than the phenol content of peat  
producer gas tars and hard coal tars. The total content  
of the most useful components (light phenols, toluol,  
xylol, naphthalene, light fractions) is such that this  
tar is a valuable raw material for the chemical industry  
and improves considerably the economy of the process.  
There are 4 tables and 4 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: June 6, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Mined Fuels, Ac.Sc. U.S.S.R.  
(Institut Goryuchikh Iskopayemykh AN SSSR).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

BUDYAK, N. F. Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Study of the chemical composition of light and medium fractions of tars of the thermic decomposition of peat by ~~hard~~<sup>solid</sup> heat ~~carriers~~<sup>conductors</sup>." Mos, 1958. 15 pp (Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Combustible Minerals), 120 copies (KL, 13-58, 93)

SOV/24-58-8-33/37

AUTHORS: Budyak, N. F. and Karavayev, N. M. (Moscow)

TITLE: Investigation into the Structure of Neutral Oxygen Compounds of Peat-Tar (Issledovaniye struktury neytral'nykh kislородnykh soyedineniy torfyanogo degtya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 8, pp 156-157 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The least studied components of peat-tar are the neutral compounds containing heteroatoms (O, N, S), i.e. silicagel pitches. There were studied oxygen compounds of the middle fraction (200-270°C) of tar, obtained on thermal decomposition of peat by using a solid heat-carrier at  $t = 540-560^{\circ}\text{C}$ . For the purpose of isolation of the studied compounds from neutral oil, the latter was diluted with petroleum ether and filtered through inactive silicagel. After the hydrocarbons had been removed by washing them off in petroleum ether, the pitch substances which were adsorbed by silicagels were washed off first by benzol ( $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ ) and afterwards by acetone ( $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_3$ ). Pitches which were washed off by

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Investigation into the Structure of Neutral Oxygen Compounds of Peat-Tar

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benzol made up 10.8% of neutral oil and were made the subject of investigation. In appearance they resembled a dark brown and fairly viscous liquid of unpleasant smell. Characteristics of pitches: elementary composition: 78.79% C, 9.07% H, 07.26% O, 3.23% N, 0.65% S - mean molecular weight 550, content of hydroxyl 2%, acid number 4.9 mg KOH/g (caustic potash), ether number 0%. The here given characteristic does not provide the essential indications as to the structure of neutral oxygen compounds and indicates that their composition is complicated. To make the structure of silicagel pitches clear, the method of hydrogenation was applied under conditions which eliminated isomerisation of carbohydrates and enabled the obtaining of products which contained practically no heteroatoms nor olefins ( $C_nH_{2m}$ ). In literature on the subject (Gunter, Kuennhanss, Huttig, Ref 1), (Kalechits, Pavlova, Ref 2) there are indications that hydrogenation of hydrocarbons above a catalyst 8376 ( $Al_2O_3 + WS_2 + NiS$ ) at a temperature of 340-360°C proceeds without noticeable

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Investigation into the Structure of Neutral Oxygen Compounds of  
Peat-Tar

splitting and isomerisation of hydrocarbons. The products obtained under these conditions contain practically no heteroatoms, olefins or aromatic compounds. For the purposes of hydrogenation of neutral compounds under investigation, the following conditions were arranged: temperature -  $360^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; catalyst 8376 used in the ratio of 1:1 by weight to the hydrogenized product. Duration of the experiment - one hour. Initial pressure in the autoclave - 150 atm., working pressure - 260-280 atm. For the purpose of hydrogenation there was taken 100 g of pitches and 78.2g of hydrocarbons was obtained, 8 g of water and 160 litres of gas. Gas composition:  $\text{NH}_3$  0.2%,  $\text{CO}_2$  0.7%,  $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2m}$  0%,  $\text{CH}_4$  1.8%, N 3.1%,  $\text{H}_2$  94.2% shows that hydrogenation proceeded with an inconsiderable splitting off of the light hydrocarbons. Characteristic of the product of hydrogenation  $n_D^{20}$  1.4610,  $d_4^{20}$  = 0.8278; elementary composition 86.5% C, 13.4% H, mean molecular weight - 175, empirical formula  $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2m-2.4}$ ; iodine number

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